The Bombay Gazette

10,380—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON. BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. VERONA.....	3116	600	E. Ashdown ...	20th June
— SIURAT.....	3112	530	A. W. Adamson	27th ,,
L. NEPAUL.....	3536	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
— CATHAY.....	2383	500	W. M. Robbie	11th ,,
L. PESHAWUR....	3000	600	E. L. Baker	18th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London.
First Class .. Rs.	920	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROSETTA 3500	700	A. E. Barlow	16th June.
THIBET 3500	700	W. E. Thompson	30th ,,
SHANNON 4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	275

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. S. Company.
Bombay, May 25, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

LEGHORN, NAPLES,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class ..R 500	Including	I Class ..R 520	Including
II do..... 310	wines.	II do. 330	wines.
III do..... 150	with food.	III do. 155	with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

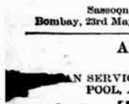
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route R 95	Brighton Route R 80
,, ..II do. do. .. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145	do. .. 130
,, ..II do. do. .. 105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.



AN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	About
HIBERNIA.....	Jas. Laird	3,380	500	22nd June.
HESPERIA	——	3,387	481	7th July.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	2,395	480	21st do.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th April, 1880. Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intend d exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 6, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 180 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of a reasonable proportion for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land in his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bond fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bona fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bond fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bona fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by the Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.
The 6th April, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 tons, Captain G. D. Clark, sails on MONDAY, 19th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 29th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 1,984 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 19th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 16th June, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th June, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should be sent to the Company forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th June, 1882 Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

EX S. S. "KAISAR-I-HIND," OF

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK and ANGLO-SWISS MILK, Milk-maid brand. } Cash 7 annas per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. quarts .....Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints ..... ,, 4-2

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—RAMPART ROW, THE FORT : Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—JUNCTION OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—ARSENAL ROAD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &C., BY APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCOS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED from finest selected Virginian Seed Tobacco by professional American manufacturers at the Pusa Tobacco Farms, Tirhoot.

CUT SMOKING MIXTURES.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ...1 lb. tin	2 8
Bright Smoking Mixture ... ,,	1 12
Dark Smoking Mixture ... ,,	1 4
Do. do. extra strong... ,,	1 4
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ...½ lb. tin	1 8
Bright Smoking Mixture ... ,,	0 14
Dark Smoking Mixture ... ,,	0 12
Do. do. extra strong... ,,	0 12
Imperial Smoking Mixture ... ,,	1 4

CHEROOTS.

Burmah Shaped.....box of 125	2 4
CIGARETTES.....box of 100	1 8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY AND POONA.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle.....Rs.	2-0	2-4
,, double size ..... ,,	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.'S PREPARATIONS.

HAZELINE.
BISHOP'S CITRATE OF CAFFEINE.
THE "BURROUGHS" BEEF & IRON WINE.
WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS
OF
CHLORATE OF POTASH AND BORAX.
CINCHONIDIA SALICYLATE.
PEPTONIC TABLETS.
SODA MINT.
POTASH BICARBONATE.
WYETH'S DIALYSED IRON.
FELLOWS' SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT.
KEPLER'S COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT.
SYMES' LAC BISMUTHI.
SYMES' LAC BISMUTHI ET CERII.
McK. AND R. OVOID PILLS.

(These pills, of which a complete list will be supplied on application, are without exception the best made pills extant.)

A list of the above preparations with prices will be sent on application.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF TEA.

FIRST CROP OF THE SEASON
FROM COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE.

OUR CELEBRATED, much appreciated and best of Indian Teas, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, is unsurpassable for its PURITY, FLAVOUR and CHEAPNESS. It is highly merited for its refreshing, soothing and nutritious propensities, for which it has gained the highest opinion of all those who have tasted its imparting beverage. It has, through its superiority, brought us MOST DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE; and a trial is requested from those who have not, as yet, tried this UNEQUALLED TEA. Sold in one pound tin packets at Re. 1-12-0 per lb.; from 15 lbs. and upwards at 3 annas less per lb.

COLONEL HAWES' TEA AGENCY.
ONLY AGENTS IN INDIA,
M. H. MAJU & CO.,
NO. 22, CHURCH GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.—As a guidance for servants and coachmen two large representations of TEA-POTS are painted on the front windows of our Tea Emporium.
Bombay, 13th June, 1882.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

THE CLAN RANALD, S. S., 2,100 tons, will SAIL hence for MARSEILLES on or about 18th inst.

Passage money .....Rs. 400

For further particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 13th June, 1882. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ATHABASCA, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain, and Owners s.s. Athabasca.
Bombay, 13th June, 1882.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a SYNAGOGUE to be ERECTED in Forbes-street, Fort. The plans can be inspected and copies of the tender obtained upon payment of Re. 1 on application to the undersigned. Sealed tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 3rd July next, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. GOSTLING, F.R.I.B.A., Architect,
1, Nesbit-row, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, the spacious PREMISES just vacated by the Mazagon Police Court. For rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the commodious HOUSE, known as "Kay's Hall," next to the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a furnished BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, a HOUSE in Rampart-row, vacated by Messrs. Hoar & Co. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

MICROSCOPES.

VERY fine Instruments by NACHET ET FILS, Paris. Thoroughly serviceable for Scientific Work. On Stout Pedestals, jointed and inclining at any angle; with revolving and jointed Mirrors; Condensing Lenses; Moveable Diaphragms; ordinary and fine adjustments, with supplies of Glass Slips, Forceps, etc. The whole in Mahogany Cases.

MICROSCOPE, with 3 Object Glasses, Nos. 1, 3 and 5, in Morocco Case; and 3 Ocular Glasses, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Magnifies from 80 to 700 times linear .....Rs. 150 0
MICROSCOPE with 2 Object Glasses and 2 Ocular Glasses. Magnifies from 80 to 500 times linear 130 0
STOUT GLASS SHADE to protect the instrument when out of case.. ..... 7 0
POLARIZING APPARATUS, consisting of 2 Nicol's Prisms, for fitting to either of above Microscopes, in Morocco Case 32 0
VALENTINE'S SECTION KNIFE, in Morocco Case 17 8
SPARE GLASS SLIPS, per dozen 0 12
LAMELLES, Square or Circular 0 10

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

VOLTAIC APPARATUS.

	Rs. a.
BUNSEN'S CELLS (Zinc and Carbon)—	
Half pint (Glass)...	Rs. 2 8
One pint (Earthenware)	3 0
One-and-a-half pints do.	4 0
Two pints do.	4 12
Three pints do.	5 8
GROVE'S CELLS (Zinc and Platinum)—	
One pint (Porcelain)	12 0
Battery of 4 Cells (Earthenware) ...	50 0
Battery of 6 Cells (Porcelain) ...	80 0
GRENET'S BICHROMATE CELLS (Zinc and Carbon)—	
Eight ounce (Glass)	2 8
Sixteen ounce do.	3 8
Thirty-two ounce do.	8 0
LECLANCHE'S CELLS (Zinc, Manganese and Carbon)—	
16 Ounce (Glass)	5 0
Battery of 6 Cells	30 0
APPARATUS for ELECTROLYSIS OF WATER. U Tube with Electrodes and Graduated Receivers (Glass)	6 0
Glass Vase with Brass Setting on Mahogany Stand, and Graduated Receivers ...	12 0

COTTON AND SILK COVERED WIRE of all sizes.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Fresh supplies by almost every Mail. The following are always in Stock :—The "Arm and Platform," "Household," "Stitchwell," "Triumph," "Jones," "Singer," "White," "Howe," "Wheeler and Wilson," "Kilters," &c., &c. Send for illustrated Catalouges.—H. A. GEYER, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are fitted in every style suited to the taste or requirements of purchasers, and can be used by Hand or Treadle at will, while it embodies all the latest improvements and is so simple that a child can work it.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR INK FOR RUBBER-STAMPS.—Use only B. PHILLIPS and Co.'s. Five Colours to select from. Bottles double usual size. Price 12 as., at their Pharmacy, 17, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, COURVOISIER'S BRANDY. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

H. S. BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, Architect, and Surveyor. Offices No. 7, Rampartrow (entrance Oak Lane). 25th May, 1882.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS! FELT HATS!—A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S, 34, Meadow-street, Bombay.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED a large consignment of "THE OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY," price moderate.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE STREET.

LATEST ARRIVALS of a fresh batch of TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, BATTENS of all sizes. Apply to Messrs. MUNCHERJI DORABJI and Co., Timber Works, Tank Bunder.

FOR SALE, a light VICTORIA in excellent order and Chestnut Arab Horse, carries a lady, up to weight, and goes in harness, with set of silver mounted silver harness. Horse, Rs. 500; Turn-out, Rs. 1,100. Apply "H. S.," Ahmednuggur.

JOSEPH BAKER, Ice Confectioner, No. 17, Apollo-street, Fort, has always on hand a choice variety of the very best Ice-cream and Cold Drinks, with a nice selection of Chocolates, &c. Timely orders for wedding and other parties executed promptly, with great care, and at moderate prices.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER, 1lb. Tins As. 12, 2 lb. Tins, Re. 1-4-0. AUSTRALIAN BUTTER 2 lb. tins, Re. 1-4-0. PEARCE, Rampart-row & Apollo-st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.		Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
27 0 ... Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ... ...Saumur...	15 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.	
34 0 ... Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.	
40 0 ... Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE...Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.	
50 0 ... Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE...Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.	
50 0 ... Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.	
55 0 ... Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE...Heidsieck's Dry Monopole...	29 0
	A famous Dry Wine.	
34 0 ... Sparkling ...	MOSELLE ... ...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.	
41 0 ... Sparkling ...	MOSELLE... ... Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.	
30 0 ... Sparkling ...	MOSELLE ... ...Fine quality...	16 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.	
35 0 ... Sparkling ...	HOCK ... ...Superior quality...	19 0
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.	
42 0 ... Sparkling ...	HOCK ... Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.	
38 0 ... Sparkling ...	BURGUNDY ... ...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.	

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

Just received a supply of the above comprising—

Circular Air-cushions.
Oblong do.
Head Ice-bags.
Circular Air-pillows.
Oblong do.
Spinal Ice-bags.

Hot-water Bags.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SILK ELASTIC GOODS.

Just received a supply of the above comprising—

Ladies' Abdominal Belts.
Elastic Stockings.
Elastic Leggings.
Gent's Riding Belts.
Elastic Socks.
Elastic Knee-caps.

Children's Umbellical Bandages.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR AERATED WATERS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Soda-water.....	per doz. 0 12	Tonic-water	per doz. 1 0
Potash-water.....		Lemonade	
Aërated-water		Gingerade	
Seltzer-water	,, 1 0	Lithia-water	,, 1 8
Vichy-water	,, 1 4	Gingerale	,, 1 8

MANUFACTURED BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!
BEST LONDON MADE,
CHOICE SELECTED STICKS, NATURAL HANDLES.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Silk, Paragon Frames, Nicol Caps, &c., a usefull Umbrella	10 8
Fine Brown Twilled Silk, Fox's Paragon Frames, Burlington Nicol Caps, very handsome...	12 0 / 14 0 / 16 0
Best Brown Spitalfields Silk, very durable, a most elegant and useful Umbrella ...	18 0
Rich Brown Spitalfields Silk, a Specialité, Best Steel Paragon Frames, with Sterling Silver Mounts and Caps, and very choice Sticks...	22 0 & 26 0
Sun Umbrellas, white Cambric, Lined Green	6 8
Best Drab Levantine Cloth, Lined Green	8 8

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
THORPE AND CO.

BEG to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, and warranted not to stick.

In ordering Chest Measure and Height are required.

	Rs. as.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each.	8 8
Drab Vulcanized Inverness Capes, best quality, all sizes ...	15 8
Caps to match the above, Rs. 3-8; Leggings, per pair ...	4 0
Stout Drab Twill Vulcanized Coats, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment, all sizes ...	13 8
Cap of same material, Rs. 3-8; Leggings ...	4 8
Olive Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article.	28 0
Leggings to match ...	10 8
Double Twilled Black Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, all sizes ...	36 0
60-inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard ...	6 8
Ground Sheets, made from the above, each ...	24 0
Ground Sheets, Drab Twill, Vulcanized, each ...	12 8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, 8 ribs ...	10 8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, extra quality, 12 ribs ...	15 8
Ladies' Umbrellas, Twill Silk, best quality Rs.	10-8 to 13 8
Best Black Alpaca Umbrellas ,,	6-8 and 7 8
Regulation Valises, thoroughly Waterproof, invaluable to Travelling.	28 0

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, THE 17TH OF JUNE.
MR. DENBIGH NEWTON'S
FIRST GRAND
LYRO-DRAMATIC AND ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENT.
(Assisted by well known local Amateur Talent)
Comprising Scenes, Sketches, and Studies, from Offenbach's Comic Opera
"MADAME FAVART,"
PLANQUETTE'S
"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE,"
THE GRAND TRAGEDY OF
"HAMLET,"
BY
SHAKESPEARE.
OLD ENGLISH AND CHARACTER SONGS
IN COSTUME.
INTRODUCTION FOR THE FIRST TIME TO THE BOMBAY PUBLIC OF A
NEW TENOR VOCALIST!!!
THE D. COMPANY MINSTRELS,
by kind permission of Capt. W. Tennent,
BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.
BRILLIANT NEW COSTUMES & APPOINTMENTS.
Full Orchestral Accompaniments.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m. punctually.
Carriages may be ordered for 11 p.m.

ADMISSION AT REDUCED THEATRE PRICES!!!	
Stage Box to admit 8...	..Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4	.. ,, 12
Orchestra Stall	.. ,, 3
* Stall	.. ,, 2
* Pit	.. ,, 1
Back Seats	..Annas 8

* Soldiers and Volunteers in uniform half Price to Stall and Pit Seats.)

SEATS may be booked by pianat SOUNY & Co.'s.

NOTICE!—If this first entertainment should turn out a financial success, it is Mr. Newton's intention to repeat it with change of programme at intervals during the season, thus providing a First-class amusement during a usually depressing and dull season. Amateur co-operation is respectfully solicited for future dates.

Address Mr. NEWTON, care of SOUNDY & Co.
Full Programme will shortly be issued.

WONDERFUL BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

RUDOLPHE,
THE AMERICAN CHAMPION
BILLIARD PLAYER,
begs to notify his arrival at Bombay, and will play his
FIRST EXHIBITION GAME,
ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT,
AT THE WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS.

The game will be played upon a FULL SIZED ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE especially manufactured by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., for PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION, Rs. 2.

Seats may be secured at the Waverly Billiard Rooms.
Play to commence at 9 p.m.

NOTICE.

ANUNDRAO POOLLAJEE, formerly a clerk in my service, is so no longer, and he is NOT AUTHORIZED to RECEIVE MONEY, or to do any act on my behalf.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1882.

આનંદરાવ પોલાજી.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT.

MANUFACTURED with utmost care, with perfectly pure water passed through a set of charcoal filters.

SODA-WATER ...	Rs. 0 10 0 per doz.
ÆRATED-WATER ...	
LEMONADE ...	
GINGERADE ...	,, 0 12 0 ,,
POTASH-WATER ...	
TONIC-WATER ...	
RASPBERRYADE ...	,, 0 14 0 ,,
GINGER-ALE ...	,, 1 4 0 ,,

Bottles charged extra.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

TOILET SOAPS,
FOR ALL PEOPLE,
SPECIAL BROWN WINDSOR
AND

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

THE boisterous state of the weather and mail day combined have rendered business extremely quiet, and in nothing have we heard of any movement of importance.

Notwithstanding the apparently critical state of matters in Egypt, the London Stock markets, as reported by Reuter, were unaltered yesterday, Consols being still 100⅞, French Rentes 115½. Bar Silver is quoted ½ lower at 52 3-16d. per oz., but private messages give 52¼d., equivalent to about 1s. 8d. per rupee. In Rupee Paper there is a decline of ⅛ in Fours and 5-16 in Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce markets, the only change noted is in Wheat, which again comes easier.

Metals come dull at a decline of £1 per ton in Copper and ¼d. per lb. in Yellow-metal.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was firm at unchanged prices, but the day's bales were 15,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. In New York values are unaltered, but Reuter now tells us that the accounts of the growing crop are better, and that a more favourable report may be anticipated in July than, we presume, the one received yesterday for June. At this stage reports cannot be taken as any very sure index of the ultimate outturn, and the reading of this last message probably is that the crop not having had a very favourable start, is now improving.

EXCHANGE.—The decline in Silver in London and the absence of bills here induce an extremely quiet tone, and although rates are not quotably lower, the tendency is still easier. Nothing under 1s. 8⅛d. has been reported as being done for 3 months' Credits. But for an amount of favourite paper, there is little doubt but a reduction would have been made. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Do. 4 months' sight	.....	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	.....	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	.....	2·13¾	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been, if anything, rather steadier. Buyers have been more disposed to operate at yesterday's rates, whilst holders are firm. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 102½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 109.

SHARES have been steady to-day, and where any change is made it is in favour of sellers. Bank of Bombays are firm at Rs. 795. Press shares keep strong ; and in Spinning and Weaving Companies a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 has taken place. Bombay-Burmah Trading have advanced to Rs. 2,600, Treacher and Co., Limited, to Rs. 940.

COTTON has been quiet in the extreme, and there is no change in prices.

To SEEDS and WHEAT the same remark applies.

FREIGHTS are also unaltered nominally, but for Liverpool weak.

PIECE-GOODS are steady, although no extent of business has been done.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	795
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	975
Akola Press Co	85	500	all		500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,175
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	500
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	490
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	525
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	83
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,100
Dhollera P. & G. Co	600	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,190
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	585
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	575
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	362½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 20	290
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	235	2,175
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	00	all	50	645

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Land	3,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	830
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	220

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Pareli S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	225
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	136
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	530
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	755
Bhowmuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	850
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	910
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	695
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	800
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	2624
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	685
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	50	550
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,050
Hyderabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	800	500	500	50	600
Jawraz Bhaiioo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,010
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	870xd.
Khatao Mackinlee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	2,065
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	500	Rs. 55	800
Manockjee Petit	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8)	1,310
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,230
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	815
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s	1,035
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	660
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	320
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,375
Shahpore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,110
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	50	920
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	610
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	80	930
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	905

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	420	218-3-0	5 p. ct.	320 xd.
Do. New 420 shares.	..	420	130-14-6	do	28
Ditto	..	420	65-7-3	do	23
Ditto	..	420	21-13-1	do	38
B.B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	4100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New 41 Shares.	..	418	195-5-15	do	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	415
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	150 / 140
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,600
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	90
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping	500	500	300	..	430
Mechanic Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,105
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	24
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	60
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	940
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	199
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	4
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Adirondeck, 1302 tons, Captain R. Green, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, via Aden, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain R. C. Dixon, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Bussorah, &c., with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, 1,878 tons, Captain R. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (19th May), with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE steamer Clifford, 1,475 tons, Captain Watson, rrrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Port Said in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 545 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Marshall, Captain Allan, Lieut. Sherard, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Hockley, Mr. Dunn, 42 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain F. G. Knox, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Sisson, Miss Lottl Sisson, Dr. M. M. Mackenzie, Captain Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. G. Seymour, Mr. Kendel, Captain Sandeman, and Mr. F. F. Hay.

THE steamer Athabasca, 1,045 tons, Captain J. Ranton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (13th May), with the following cargo:—4,225 packages piecegoods, 380 barrels beer, barrels tallow, 5 cases iron safe, 1,598 packages iron sheets, 220 packages and 205 bars iron, 10 packages saws, 105 cases brass, 2,847 bundles hoop iron, cases wine, 500 boxes soap, 35 packages earthenware, 4 packges papers, 200 kegs nails, 60 bales twist, 18 packages lead, 10 barrels bleching powder, 3 packages pickxes and many packages merchendise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta, 2,136 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from London &c., brought the English mail and the following cargo:—20 bundles ivory, 40 packges color and paints, 248 packges piecegoods, 18 cases boots, 626 cases wine and spirit, 296 packages stones, 36 packages papers, 63 bales twist, 59 cases cocheutal, 6 packges glassware, 33 drums varnish, 4 cases cologne, 10 cases perfumery, 180 boxes candles, 11 boxes specie, yeases confectionery 78 cases provisions, 1,000 barrels cement, 5 cases sapporon, 7 cases cigars, 167 boxes bar silver, 4 boxes gold, 24 boxes silver coins, 10 cases toys, 80 packges hardware, 12 cases glass, 10 drums oil, 21 packges printing materials, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
12	Calder (s)	Dixon	Bussorah, May 28.
	Gilford (s)	Watson	Port Said.
13	Huzara (s)	Campbell	Calcutta, May 19.
	Pachamba (s)	Johnston	Bussorah, May 31.
	Athabasca (s)	Rantan	Liverpool, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Kashgar (s)	Murray	Trieste, &c.
	Britannia (s)	Knox	Liverpool.
	Adirondeck (s)	Green	Antwerp.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Rosetta, to China, &c.
Steamer Sumatra, to China, &c.
Steamer Calcutta, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Pachamba, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—23 kegs dry white lead, Abdoelaly Sumsoodin ; 24 cases oilmanstores, Rogers and Co ; 100 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—60 casks paints, 17 bales tarpaulins and 50 cases copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 125 barrels rosin, Currimjee Meesanjee ; 500 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Sum soodin.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta (s)—17 cases printed books, &c., Thacker and Co ; 50 drums linseed oil and 25 drums turpentine, Tyebally Chandabhoy ; 52 cases oilmanstores castor oil bacon and currant, Cowasjee Dadabhoy ; 53 cases oilmanstores, cheese and bacon, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla ; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,22,560), the Oriental Bank.

Inchmornish (s)—202 boxes window glass, Surufally Mamoojee.

Twilight—50 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alexander Yeats—52 bales cotton, Fragjee Luckmedass.

Tuscan (s)—2,001 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co ; 50 bales wool, Keeka Khooshall ; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 12 bales cotton, Jaitha Purshotum ; 46 cwts myrabolams and 13 bales jute, P. Chrystal and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Toolsidass ; 475 cwts myrabolams, Heerjee Sewjee.

Rydal Hall (s)—12 bales hides, Rogers and Co ; 30 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 11 bales cotton, Ghella Luckumsee ; 88 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy ; 36 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 72 bales hemp and 24 bales rags, V. Valljee.

FOR LONDON.

Linhope (s)—27 bales skins, Aldridge, Salmon and Co ; 13 bales hides and 47 cwts orchilla weed, Tharia Topen ; 93 cwts chillies, Huttonsee Poonja.

St. Dunstan (s)—100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bretwalda (s)—4,800 cwts wheat and 700 cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Britannia (s)—332 packages tea, Ahmed Khoja.

FOR ANTWERP.

Adirondeck (s)—1,000½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Harvest (s)—150 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Crane (s)—2,497½ cwts gingellyseed and 803 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Clan Ranald (s)—100 cwts massoor dall, 37½ cwts castor seed, and 637½ cwts gingellyseed, Ghella Bharmull.

Swiftsure (s)—3,674 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co ; 3,674 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rosetta (s)—200 bales twist, Framjee Rustomjee Papa ; 170 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 85 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta (s)—24½ cwts cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 180 cwts olibanum, Yue Lun Ching ; 171 cwts olibanum, Mahamed Corjee ; 115 cwts sandle wood 9 cwts fishmaws 38 cwts sharkfins and 34 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 116 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund ; 200 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Govindrom ; 25 bales cotton, M. Khoobchund ; 61 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed ; 328 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Govindram ; 511 bales cotton and 263 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 125 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 190 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 150 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 53 bales twist, Hajee Ellias Ally ; 100 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 39 bales twist, Cursetjee Nasserwanjee ; 90 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co ; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 270 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co ; 300 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 83 bales cotton and 400 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim ; 50 bales twist and 100 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 120 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co ; 49 cwts sandalwood, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

Sumatra (s)—145 bales cotton, Shivram Shewdutroy ; 194 bales cotton, Dewcurun Ramcurun ; 58 bales cotton, D. Dwarkadux ; 326 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Govindram ; 149 bales cotton, Hunraz Hursookdass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta (s)—15 bales T. cloth and 26 bales long cloth, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna ; 150 bales cotton, John Marshall.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12TH JUNE, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·437
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	891
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.).	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, W, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	624
Fall of Rain*	0·79
Total fall during month	23·68
,, ,, year	23·84
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 13th	0·44

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 11.

Levinge, Surg., on duty, from England.
Sandeman, Captain, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, from Lucknow.
Birch, Major, 9th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.
Donnelly, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Davison, Lieut., R. L. Fusiliers, on leave, from Belgaum.

JUNE 13.

Sherard, Lieut., 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Allan, Captain, N. Staffordshire, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 12.

Thorp, Surg. Major, on leave, to Dhurumsala.
Chichester, Lieut. Col., L. L. Volunteers, on leave, to Allahabad.

JUNE 13.

Prendergast, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Mackenzie, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Cumberlege, Major, 33rd Bengal N. I., on leave, to England.
Cox, Lieut., 14th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Sherard, Lieut., 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, to Siroor.
Levinge, Surg., to join, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, June 14.

There will be drill in the Town Hall every Wednesday until further orders, commencing on Wednesday, the 21st inst., All members are requested to attend.

By order,

A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIFF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, June 8.

With a view to prevent inconvenience, and to allow of all drafts on joining being supplied with locks and keys, officers commanding British regiments and batteries are directed to forward requisitions for spare locks with keys, pad, small, for soldiers' boxes, at the rate of 5 per cent. on the established strength of their regiments or batteries, in accordance with foot-note at page 195 of the Equipment Regulations.

Army Form B 281, referred to in Queen's Regulations, sec. 6, para. 33, and introduced by Army Circulars, clause 211 of 1881, is made applicable to India, and can be obtained free on application to the Supdt. Govt. Printing, Calcutta.

It is notified for information that Army Form B 241, (late W. O. Form 329), "Descriptive Return of a man desirous of transfer from one regiment to another," as recently revised, has been received, and copies are available, free, from the Supdt. Govt. Printing, Calcutta. This form will be used for future applications for transfer.

1. The non-commissioned officers and men in the accompanying list (see Appendix, page 70,) have been awarded silver medals, with gratuities for "long service and good conduct," under the provisions of Articles 902 to 907 of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881, ("Army Regulations," vol. I.)

II. The non-commissioned officers named in this list, who have become warrant officers from 1st July 1881, under article 517 of the above quoted warrant, have been specially included, as they are deemed to have been eligible for these rewards before the dates on which they became warrant officers.

APPENDIX TO G. O. 90.

List of Non-commissioned Officers and privates who have been awarded Medals for "Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuities :—

D.A. Bde. R. H. A., Gunner E. Perry ; C-C Brigade R. H. A., Sergt. Maj. J. Gibson ; 6th Dragn. Guards, Troop Sergt. Maj. G. Elliott, Lce. Corpl. F. Shaw, Sergt. W. Russell, and Pte. G. Whatmore ; 9th Lcers., Sergt. Maj. R. Young and Pte. G. Holloway ; 10th Hussars, Pte. W. Bennett ; 13th Hussars, Corpl. J. Hyde ; H-1 Brigade R. A., Batt. Qr. Mr. Sergt. H. Feegan ; B-4 Brigade R. A., Driver T. Minter ; F-4 Bridade R. A., Sergt. W. Broadfoot ; H-5 Brigade R. A., Batt. Sergt. Maj. E. Newman ; H-5 Brigade R. A., Gunners J. Mulligan ; 11-9 Brigade R. A., Gunners H. Shennan. 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt., Lce. Corpl. E. Dalmage and Pte. F. Conly ; 2nd Bn. the Lincolnshire Regt. Sergt., G. Dawe, Pte. W. Savage, Sergt. Instr. of Musky J. Grennan, and Colour Sergt. J. Jameson ; 1st. Bn. the Suffolk Regt., Ptes. H. Munns, H. Patterson, Corpl. C. Noake, and Pte. T. Brophy ; 2nd Bn. the West Yorkshire Regt., Pte. W. Brown ; 1st Bn. Roy. Irish Regt., 1st Cl. Inst. of Gymnastics E. Kearney ; 1st Bn. the K.'s Own Borderers, Colr. Sergt. J. Keenan, Ptes. W. Beaumont and J. Jackson ; 2nd Bn. the Scottish Rifles, Sergt. T. Rose. Pte. P. O'Donohue, Sergt. J. Murray, and Pte. W. Clinton ; 2nd Bn. the East Surrey Regt., Pte. J. Murphy, Corpl. J. Copeland, Col. Sergt. W. Fulton, and Pte. J. McCormock ; 1st Bn. the West Riding Regt., Ptes. G. Devereux, J. Dobson, Colr. Sergt. J. Foster, Drummer J. Cushnahan, and Pte. T. Hanlon ; 1st Bn. the Border Regt., Pte. R. McKay ; 2nd Bn. the Dorsetshire Regt, Sergt. O. Sullivan ; 1st Bn. the South Lancashire Regt., Sergt. D. O'Leary ; 2nd Bn. the North Lancashire Regt., Sergt. Maj. W. Holohan and Sergt. W. H. Vaughan ; 1st Bn. the Manchester Regt., Sergt. R. Lappin and J. Doolan ; 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt., Colr. Sergt. J. Austin ; 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders, Sergt. W. Pettigrew ; 1st Bn. the Connaught Rangers, Sergt Inst. of Musk. G Denniss, Ptes. E. Sweeney, C. Lewis, and Sergt. W. Scanlon ; 1st Bn. the Leinster Regt., Sergt. Maj. J. Gamble and Sergt. J. Sinclair ; 4th Bn. Rifle Bde., Col. Ser. J. Robinson, Ptes. G. Archer, W. Gray, Qr. Mr. Sergt. H. Hone, Bandmaster W. Quinn, Corpl. J. Ramsay, and Sergt. R. Thomson ; Corps of Armorers, Armorers Sergt. G. Roberts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 10.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) C. B. Smith, C.S.I., Madras Infy. Pol. Asst., 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Resident in Meywar, from date of assuming charge.

The following appointments are made in the Pol. Dept. :—

Capt. W. Loch, Bo. S.C., Pol. Asst., 3rd Class, and Offg. Pol. Agent, 3rd Class, to be an Addl. Pol. Agent, 3rd Class. Capt. Loch is posted as Boundary Settlement Officer in Marwar and Asst. to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, B.C.S., Offg. Pol. Asst. of the 1st Class and 2nd Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Beluchistan, to Officiate as a Pol. Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, B.S.C., Offg. Pol. Asst. of the 3rd Class and Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Rajputana, to officiate as a Pol. Asst. of the 1st class. Lieut. Ramsay is posted as 4th Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. in Biluchistan.

Lieut. C. Herbert, B.S.C., Deoli Irregular Force, to officiate as a Pol. Asst. of the 3rd Class. Lieut. Herbert is posted as 3rd Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Rajputana.

The portion of Foreign Dept. Notification of 21st October 1881 relating to the appointment of Major J. R. McK. Homfray, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkhand, to officiate as Cant. Magte. at Nowgong, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Mr. R. Warder, Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the P. W. Dept., with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties in Mysore.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Privilege leave for one month and eight days is granted to Mr. T. C. Hope, Bo.C.S., C.S.I., Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Finance and Commerce, from 5th June.

Mr. D. M. Barbour, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Finance and Commerce during the absence on leave of Mr. Hope, or until further orders. Mr. Barbour assumed charge of the office on 5th June.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. A. M. Monteath, C.S.I., the following confirmations are made, with effect from the 26th March inclusive :—

Mr. F. R. Hogg, B.C.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Director General of the Post Office of India.

Mr. H. E. M. James, Bo. C. S., is confirmed in the appointment of Post Master General, Bengal. Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, B. C. S., is confirmed in the appointment of Post Master General, Bombay.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty (if any) chargeable on copies of, or extracts from, baptismal marriage, or burial registers certified by Govt. Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, or Diocesan Registrars, and granted to—

(1) soldiers, sailors, or non-commissioned or petty officers ;

(2) or persons in needy circumstances, in whose favour Chaplains may exercise the discretionary power vested in them by Rule IX of the Ecclesiatical Fee Rules published on the 20th Sept. 1869, and may grant exemption from the payment of fees under Rule IV of those rules.

Mr. A. M. Monteath, C. S. I., is permitted to resign H. M.'s Ben. C. Service, from 26th March.

The Hon. H. T. Prinsep, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from 19th instant.

Mr. J. C. Murray, Sub-Asst. Consvr. of Forests in the N. W. P., is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as an Asst. Consvr. of Forests of the 3rd Grade from 26th May.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bl. S. C., with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. J. G. Turner, R. A., Offg. Sqn. Officer, 8th B. C., 27th March, 1881.

Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, Border Regt., Offg. Sqn. Officer, 11th B. L.,—30th April, 1881.

Lieut.-Col. G. B. Wolseley, York and Lancaster Regt., to be an Asst. Adjt. Genl. on the establt., vice Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie, appointed to command the 1st Bn., Border Regt. Dated 29th May.

Lieut. W. J. H. Bond, Bl. S. C., Offg. Wing Officer and Offg. Qr.mr, 26th N. I., to be a Sub-Asst. Com. Gen., 3rd class, on probation, from 15th May, to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieut. R. B. Shawe, Sub-Asst. Com. Gen., 3rd Class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, from 17th May 1881.

3rd Inf.—Lieut. G. C. Atkinson, M. S. C., Wing Officer, 31st N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Lieut. F. A. Harris, transferred to the 1st Infy., and during the period Col. D. Shaw, Wing Comdr. and 2nd-in-Comd., officiates as Comdt., 1st Inf.

4th Inf.—Lieut. T. H. Plumer, M. S. C., Offg. Wing Officer, 25th M. N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Cap., H. M. Mason, Offg. as Sqn. Officer, 2nd Cav.

5th Inf.—Lieut. A. Hatton, M. S. C., Offg. Wing Officer, 21st M. N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Lieut. A. Adye, on furlough.

6th Inf.—Lieut. C. M. Maguire, M. S. C., Wing Officer, 20th M. N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Captain W. H. Salmon, Offg. as 2nd-in-Comd. 1st Inf.

Calcutta V. R. B. Corps and Administrative Bn., Presidency Volunteers.—Major H. M. L. Hutchison, West Yorkshire Regt., to officiate as Comdt. during the absence of Lieut.-Col. G. F. Graham, on furlough, or until further orders.

Calcutta V. R. C.—Mr. J. T. Macnair, to be Lieut., in the Marine Co.,—15th May.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Col. W. E. D. Broughton, Inf., (p. a.)

Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) H. S. Obbard, Bengal S. C., (p. a.), two years.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) C. W. R. Chester, Bl. S. C., Comdt., 26th N. I., (p. a.) for 1 year and 115 days.

Capt. C. T. Bingham, Bl. S. C., Dy. Consvr. of Forests, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, (p. a.) for two years.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt. H. on the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. Col. R. E., Boyle, Bl. S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Major H. M. Ramsay, Gen. List, Inf. (u. p. a.), without pay, for 100 days.

Major H. W. Clarke, R. E. (u. p. a.), without pay, for thirty days.

Lieut. F. G. L. Mainwaring, Bl. S. C. (m. c.) for three months.

Lieut. C. B. Porter, Bl. S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Surg. A. Duncan, M.D., (m. c.) for four months.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) E. Hill, M. S. C., Sqn. Comdr. and 2nd.in-Comd., 4th Cav., H. C., is granted leave for 182 days to study the Native languages.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Bengal Army.—To be Col., Lieut.-Col. W. E. D. Broughton, Inf., dated 5th June.

General Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., C.I.E., Rl. (late Bengal) Arty., is admitted to the colonel's allowance, *vice* Genl. G. Campbell, C.B., deceased,—26th April.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Sir C. C. Johnson, K.C.B., Bl. S. C., is admitted to the Col.'s allowance. Dated 7th June.

11th N. I.—Havildar Parag Dechit, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalka Ram, invalided,—1st May.

41st N. I.—Havildar Mothe Sing, to be Jamadar, vice Dumbur Sing, deceased,—16th April.

44th N. I.—Jemadar Joy Chund Thakoor, to be Subadar, vice Nukched Sing, invalided ; Havildar Pertab Sing Rai, to be Jemadar, vice Joy Chund Thakoor, promoted,—11th April.

Condr. W. B. Mason, Ordce. Dept., is transferred to the Pension estabt.

Lieut. C. C. E. Bates, Bl. S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st April subject to H. M.'s approved.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in H. M's. Indian Marine :—

Mr. F. O. Gadsden, Asst. Engr., 1st class, to be Engr.—1st May.

Mr. W. Newman, Asst. Engr. 2nd class, to be Asst. Engr. 1st class,—1st April.

Mr. W. Sutherland, Asst. Engr., 2nd class, to be Asst. Engr., 1st class,—24th May.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in and to the classes of Supdg. Engrs. :—

May 27—E. J. Martin, Offg. Supdg. Engr., Class I., to Supdg. Engr., Class I., temporary. Lt.-Col W. B. Holmes, R.E., Supdg. Engr., Class II, temporary and to Supdg. Engr., Class I. Officiating. Major F. J. Home, R.E., Offg. Supdg. Engr., Class II, to Supdg. Engr., Class II, temporary. T. H. Wickes, Supdg. Engr., Class III, temporary rank, to Supdg. Engr., Class II, Officiating. F. B. Walker, Offg. Supdg. Engr., Class III, to Supdg. Engr., Class II, temporary. P. L. Dibbles, Executive Engineer,

...RAMS.

...ELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

THE FATAL RIOT AT ALEXANDRIA.

CAIRO, JUNE 12.

Latest accounts respecting the disturbance at Alexandria last Sunday state that it originated in an Arab being stabbed by a Maltese, when a general fight ensued. The number of Europeans killed is greater than was at first reported, the latest returns showing a total of sixty-seven killed, whilst many were wounded.

M. Rhangabe, the Greek Consul-General, was seriously maltreated by the Egyptian soldiers who were assisting to put down the rioters.

The latest reports respecting the condition of Mr. Cookson, the British Consul at Alexandria, state that he is progressing favourably.

ARABI PASHA.

Arabi Pasha remains the master of the situation, and has promised Dervish Pasha to obey the Khedive, and to maintain order.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive, accompanied by Dervish Pasha, has gone to Alexandria.

ITALY AND EGYPT.

ROME, JUNE 13.

Signor Mancini (Minister of Foreign Affairs), speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, has declared that Italy absolutely refuses to assent to the armed intervention of England and France in Egypt.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The House of Lords has thrown out, on the second reading, the Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by 132 against 128 votes.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 12.

Count Tolstoi has been appointed Minister of the Interior, General Ignatieff having been relieved of the appointment on the ground of ill-health.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JUNE 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla left here on the evening of the 11th inst.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 85

4½ per cent. do. 91

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 100⅜

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 101

5 per cent. French Rentes 115½

Bar Silver 52 3-16

Arrival.—Maurice at Reunion.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

At 10 p.m .. .. 77·3

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

" 6 a.m. .. .. 80·8

" 10 a.m. .. .. 89·7

" 2 p.m. .. .. 83·3

" 4 p.m. .. .. 82·5

THE VOLUNTEER FETE.

THE fête at the Town Hall last evening was largely attended. The amusements were of a very varied character, but dancing appeared to be the favourite recreation. The gathering did not break up until this morning. A report of the entertainment will be published in our next issue.

WE have received a telegram stating that the electric light was burning well in Broach last night.

THE Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations will meet at Poona on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

WE are glad to see that Mr. Thomas Ormiston, late Resident Engineer in Bombay, and at present Consulting Engineer in England to the Bombay Port Trust, has recovered from his recent serious illness.

A LETTER from Raipur to an up-country paper states that Mr. Berry has had a brush with a body of the insurgent Khonds and seized a number of their principal leaders, ten of whom—men who were proved to have been concerned in the recent wholesale murders—have been hanged.

MR. F. A. FLOYER, F.R.G.S., has published his *Unexplored Baluchistan*, with an introduction by Sir Frederick Goldsmid. The author was the first to explore Bashakird, the country lying behind the hills which are seen to the north and east as the Straits of Hormuz are entered on passing from the Arabian Sea to the Persian Gulf. Having traversed the wild district, Mr. Floyer journeyed on through Persia to Kurdistan and Turkey. The work is illustrated and contains a map, vocabularies of districts, lists of plants, and a record of astronomical and meteorological observations.

THE *Pioneer* states :—For some time back there has been much discussion in military circles in this country owing to the Commander-in-Chief having called for reports from general officers on certain proposals of experts for modifying our present system of attack. The result is that the weight of experience and argument is unfavourable to the proposed changes ; and it has been decided that the Regulation Attack, although not without some disadvantages, is, on the whole, the best that has yet been devised.

THERE is some talk of the possible appointment of a general officer as Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, with a Brigade Major. It would be a great advantage to the volunteer corps throughout the country—now become a very important body—to have such an officer to take an interest in the movement, to give advice and to fight the battles of corps when there are well-deserved concessions to be asked for or grievances to be appealed against.

AN Indian correspondent, writing to *The Times* on the subject of the inconveniences arising from the observance of Madras time in other parts of India, remarks :—A good move was the astronomical division of the day into 24 hours from midnight to midnight, which rules in Indian telegraph offices, where clocks are constructed to mark the 24 hours on the dial. No a.m. and p.m. are required to explain or confuse the time, 5 p.m. being expressed as 17h.

THE new Hindustani version of the National Anthem was sung in London by English vocalists on May 22, at a meeting of the National Indian Association.

THE *Home News* states that officers in England belonging to the disbanded regiments of the Indian Army express great dissatisfaction at the meagre terms for retiring offered by the Government of India. "Seeing that the Pay Code provides a gratuity of six months' staff salary to all officers of a disbanded corps, whether they retire or not, the additional year's salary will probably not be sufficient to induce acceptance of the offer. Had the rumoured grant of the next higher rate of pension been made, we believe it would have answered the purpose of Government much better."

MR. JUSTICE BOWEN was expected to succeed the late Lord Justice Holker in the Court of Appeal. Mr. Justice Bowen, who is the youngest judge on the Bench, was appointed in June, 1879.

THE *Standard* of May 22 says :—Mr. Parnell's contemplated resignation of his seat in Parliament is opposed by the Land League Executive, though the member for Cork has strongly urged his desire to reside for some time on the Continent.

THE colossal statue of the Earl of Beaconsfield, by Mr. Ragge, from a bust for which Lord Beaconsfield had given the sculptor one or two sittings but little more than a week before his fatal illness, has been completed, and approved by Sir Stafford Northcote, the chairman, and Lord Derby, Earl Percy, Lord Barrington, and other members of the Memorial Committee. The bronze cast will, it is hoped, be finished by November. The head is an excellent likeness. The pose is natural and dignified, and the peer's robe in which the sculptor has draped the figure adds much to the generally pleasing effect of the statue as a whole. The figure is 10ft. high, and the pedestal, which will be of Peterhead granite, with somewhat more variety of detail than is common in such structures in London, will be rather over 10ft. in height. The statue is to be placed in Parliament-square, facing the Abbey and on the side of the garden opposite to that on which the figure of Sir Robert Peel stands.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall* recently heard the views of M. de Lesseps about Egypt. He thinks the Egyptians are well qualified to govern themselves. The Copts are very intelligent, and would be progressive if they had fair play. They form an excellent material for a governing class. There is no country in which there is so little need of a public executioner as Egypt. Because the Egyptian is gentle, it does not follow that he requires a Turkish or other foreign master. From a Christian point of view his meekness should be a title to citizenship. M. de Lesseps regards the Egyptian fellah as superior to the French peasant in thrift and fertility of money-making resource. The account to which a soldier in Cairo will in the hours when he is free from military duty turn a donkey that he has hired shows financial talent of a superior kind. In the Egyptian army before the Control was established pay was always in arrear, and arrears were never paid. The soldier had to do for himself, and he managed to create a fund which would enable him to bear up against weighty imposts. When he returned to his native village he bought and sold, swopped and bartered, and turned over a great deal of money, in the periods which would have been spent in idleness and dissipation were he in a European army. Wherever there is a free school in Egypt it is well attended ; the poor people there understand the value of knowledge, and accept it from teachers belonging to Catholic and Protestant missions, although attached to their own form of Coptic Christianity. Reading and writing are much more general than Europeans imagine. M. de Lesseps could almost now form a staff of Egyptian clerks for the administration of his Canal. The negroes who were imported to labour as slaves on the domains of the ex-Khedive have many excellent and useful qualities. M. de Lesseps has a very kindly feeling towards the dark races of the world, among whom he has lived a good deal. He is convinced that Egypt will be in the future, as she has been in the past, a civilising State in Africa.

THOSE who are never weary of predicting that the introduction of electric lighting will enormously increase our liability to fires will not, says the *St. James's Gazette*, find much to encourage them in the last report of the New York Fire Department. Of 1,785 fires which occurred in that city in 1881 there were only four fires caused by electricity, against 33 occasioned by gas. Much more dangerous than either gas or electricity was the common kerosene lamp—the destructive agent which laid Chicago in ashes. One hundred and twenty-seven fires were attributable to this cause in New York last year. Of course, both kerosene and gas are in much more general use than electricity, but, on the other hand, the protecting of the electric light is only beginning to be regarded as a necessity, and when it is universally enforced the dangers of conflagration from that source will be reduced to a minimum.

COL. HENRY BRACKENBURY, C. B., left London for Dublin on May 25 to take up the duties of his newly-created appointment of Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland. The duties of the post are shortly defined by the title of "Assistant-Secretary for Crime and Order ;" but it is desirable, *The Times* says, to state clearly why the new post has been created, and what its duties are. "There are in Ireland two distinct bodies of police—the Dublin Metropolitan Force, acting within the metropolitan area, and the Royal Irish Constabulary, acting outside that area. These two bodies are quite independent of each other, and have hitherto had no common head over them except the Under-Secretary. The new Assistant-Secretary will relieve the Under-Secretary of all this portion of his duties. Working under the immediate personal direction of the Lord-Lieutenant, he will issue instructions in his name in all matters connected with police and crime to the special and other resident magistrates, as well as to the Inspector-General of Constabulary and to the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. The appointment is in no way political. Colonel Brackenbury's duties are simply to direct the operations necessary for making the existing laws, whatever they may be, respected and obeyed ; and one great advantage of the creation is that it will enable a clear and definite line to be drawn inside as well as outside the Castle between purely political agitation within legal limits and criminal outrages such as have so recently disgraced Ireland." Colonel Brackenbury served in India during the Mutiny, and was present at the battle of Banda and capture of Kirkee. He was also out here as Private Secretary to Lord Lytton during the last four months of his viceroyalty.

A PARLIAMENTARY return shows that during April 519 families (consisting of 2,734 persons) were evicted in Ireland, of whom seven families (29 persons) were re-admitted as tenants, and 230 families (1,199 persons) as care-takers ; 169 families were evicted in Connaught, 137 in Ulster, 127 in Munster, and 86 in Leinster.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes the following statements, which it is only charitable to hope are not true :—The following are two pictures of the way in which the colonists in the northern territory of Australia are "solving the native difficulty" without any interference from the colonial or Imperial authorities. The first is drawn by a special correspondent of the *Melbourne Argus*, who is visiting Torres Straits. After stating that the liberties taken by the white settlers with native women tended to reprisals, the correspondent writes :—"A 'revenge party' is forthwith organised to visit the murderers with retribution. The first camp they come to they fire upon, regardless of the fact that the natives they shoot may know no more of the crime than Queen Victoria does. I speak of what occurred on the York Peninsula some years ago. Even now it is considered a joke all along the coast beyond Cooktown in many quarters to shoot down black fellows by way of 'retribution.' Some men pride themselves on the 'row of stiff 'uns' they have made in their time, and others talk pleasantly of 'black crow shooting.'"

The second is taken from a letter from Port Darwin, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and throws more light upon this dark and horrible subject :—

"At the Port Darwin camp there was brought under notice a custom which is too much in vogue among people who drive cattle over from Queensland. We met one of them who had a little black dressed in boy's clothing, travelling with him as servant. It transpired that this little fellow was really a girl, and what her life may be I know not. Some of these thoughtless bushmen have in the stealing of their female servants had 'brushes' with the male relatives and shot them down. The natives make reprisals, and sometimes kill guilty and other times innocent men. The whites resident in the district then have a 'revenge' party, and shoot down a score blacks or so and call it English justice. Experienced men throughout both colonies tell you that they never knew a so-called native trouble arise but that a lubra and a white were at the bottom of it, and the conscientious will not take part in revenge engagements. How long is this blot on our civilisation to remain ? And there is just one more suggestive query : Where do all the half-caste children go ? They are born, the women remain with their English masters after they are born. Where are the children ? You cannot see half a dozen the Northern Territory over. Why ?"

SOME noteworthy facts as to American enterprise in bridging rivers are attracting attention in connection with the new schemes for crossing the Thames. A paper on "Movable Bridges" was read before the Institution of Civil Engineers, and fully discussed by the members present, two years ago. It appears from the report that the law of the United States requires that all bridges across the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers should have two "draws," each having a span of 160 feet. The Mississippi has seven bridges of this character, the movable part swinging on a central pivot, with a water passage on each side of not less than 160 feet. Several of these bridges carry both railway and highway, and open and shut in what seems an incredibly short time. Perhaps the most remarkable structure is that at Rock Island, where the movable part weighs over 700 tons, and carries a railway with a highway below it. The bridge across the river at Amboy, New Jersey, is the longest moving structure in existence, the width of each passage being 216 feet. The only work in England to be compared to these is the one erected in 1876 at Newcastle-on-Tyne. This certainly possesses the English characteristic of solidity, for while it only carries the highway, and its arms cover a water passage of 110 feet each, the movable part weighs over 1,200 tons. It is creditable to English engineering skill that this bridge opens for a vessel to pass and closes again in three minutes. It swings right round, following a vessel as it passes through. Those who advocate the erection of some bridge of this sort for the Thames point out that the number of vessels with high masts passing the Tower are now very few, and their number is diminishing. It is asserted, too, that some of these would lower their topmasts. Those most interested in the heavy traffic of London streets say, apparently with some reason, that a delay of a few minutes is of a little moment to them, but that the ascent of the long gradients necessary for a high-level bridge or a tunnel are very serious hindrances. It has been suggested, too, that a light arch thrown across the opening for vessels above the height of their masts would prevent the stoppage of the pedestrian traffic.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

IN the Meteorological Report of the North-West Provinces for the month of April, Mr. Hill writes as follows :—"The general character of the meteorology of the month, especially the temperature, pressure, humidity, and prevailing winds, was very nearly the same as the average for the month formed by adding the latter half of April to the first half of May. In other words, the season last April was a fortnight earlier than usual."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 12.—The monsoon still holds off in Bengal. At Bombay and many Deccan stations it is blowing a gale. The monsoon rains have set in in Rajputana, Central India, and North-Western India from the Bombay side. The barometric changes are considerable. There has been a great rise at the foot of the Punjab hills. At the hill stations, and on the plains and all over India, with the above exception, the barometer has fallen further. There are two barometric minimia, one in Upper Sind, the other in Lower Bengal, separated by a ridge of high pressure from Agra to Bombay. Jubbulpore reports five inches of rain ; Mercara and Cochin above four inches ; Aligarh, Goa, and Akyab three to four inches ; Rawalpindi, Mussoorie, and Bombay above two inches ; Roorkee, Chakrata, Nagpur, Silchar, Cuttack, Surat, Poona, and Satara one to two inches ; Bareilly, Cawnpore, Morar, Calcutta, Hazaribaugh, Jeypore, Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Dhulia, and Belgaum half an inch to one inch ; Simla, Sialkote, Agra, Fyzabad, Purneah, Burdwan, Chittagong, Saugor Island, Raipur, Seoni, Akola, Amraoti, and Rajkot one tenth to half an inch.

THE MONSOON AT OOTACAMUND.—The monsoon, which came very gradually upon us about the usual time, promises to be a very good one. The rain has not been heavy, but it has been continuous, and the wind moderate. The spring of 1882 has been perhaps one of the mildest for years past, though not a drop of rain fell for three months together.—*South of India Observer.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously regtd.	23 05	27 16	26 41	23 61
12 Monday.....	0 79	.....	.....	.....
13 Tuesday.....	.....	0 50	0 52	0 99
Total....	23 84	27 66	26 93	29 60

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.
DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Tuesday, 13th June, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·161	90·0	W	18	0·00
Surat	·536	83·6	W	20	1·64
Bombay.....	·596	82·7	WSW	28	0·71
Ratnagiri.....	·685	82·8	S W strong.	..	0·06
Karwar	...	...	not received.	...	...
Mangalore	·813	82·0	SW	8	2·58
Calicut	...	..	not received	...	...
Cochin	...	..	not received.	...	...
Masulipatam..	·987	92·8	SW	8	0·00
Madras	...	..	not received.	...	...
Negapatam ..	...	..	not received.	...	...

THE ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article in your paper of yesterday headed "The Assessment Department" appears to be based upon some remarks made on the subject by "a native contemporary" who would seem to have possessed himself of a copy of the Municipal Commissioner's Report on that Department even before its issue to the members of the Corporation or Town Council.

I think it is indeed a proof of maladministration when such a Report can find its way to the office of a vernacular paper, before any member of those two bodies has had the chance of discussing or passing an opinion upon it. If this be the beginning of the "new system" which has been introduced by our energetic Commissioner, how will that system end ? If I may venture to do so, I would suggest that the Commissioner should institute a new inquiry and find out how it happens that his Report is now the subject of review in your "native contemporary." It appears to me a grave dereliction of duty on the part of somebody to have allowed that Report (or its contents) to be the subject of comment before its publication, in the usual and proper manner, amongst the members of the Corporation and Town Council. Such conduct denotes an utter abandonment of self-respect, and a want of consideration towards the head of the Municipality which should not be allowed to go unpunished.

The strictures passed upon Mr. Hutchinson, the Assessor, seem to me to be altogether made *ex parte*, and until confirmed by the publication of the Report in question, and the judgment of the Town Council, are unworthy of the serious consideration of the right-thinking portion of the community. I do not know that gentleman except as the Assessor and Collector to the Municipality, and in these capacities I have for many years past frequently come in contact with him, in connection with many and very valuable properties situate in almost every part of the Island. I have had frequent occasion to appeal *against* his assessments, and it has generally been with great difficulty that I have succeeded in getting them reduced. But I have come away dissatisfied, I have always experienced a feeling of pleasure at the courtesy with which I have been treated, and a certain amount of admiration for the shrewdness, tact, firmness, and patient good-temper which distinguish that gentleman. Had the post of Assessor been held by anyone else possessing these qualities in a lesser degree, I can well believe that the revenue of the Municipality would have seriously suffered during the past fifteen years, when the cry, constant and urgent, of every houseowner has been that his property has been daily depreciating in value. But instead of this what do we see ?—a flourishing Municipality with a well-filled exchequer, for which, I believe, we have to thank, in some degree, the gentleman whose assessments form the subject of grave censure in the article alluded to. Mr. Hutchinson's post in the Municipality certainly has not been to him "a bed of roses," and it is to be hoped his successor will find his duties under the new system less irksome, and that he may be able to discharge them to his credit and to the profit of the Municipality, though I am decidedly of opinion if an angel from heaven got the appointment he would find it difficult to give some people I know in this tight little Island

SATISFACTION.

Bombay, June 13.

BOMBAY HARBOUR IN THE MONSOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask, have you ever spent a S. W. monsoon afloat in Bombay harbour ? Pardon me for asking the question, but I have strong reasons for doing so. I have been spending S. W. monsoons here, or rather there, on and off for fifteen or twenty years, and hope to spend many more, "Bismillah !" I ask anyone, nautical or otherwise, why is Bombay harbour left so unsheltered ? There is really no reason why it should be so. As I write the police hulk Semiramis and the Auckland are broadside on athwart ; their booms roll in the water on either side, while the steamers and ships in the port cannot discharge their cargoes with safety, let alone comfort and quickness. In my humble idea, this could be avoided easily by a breakwater running out to the Sunken Rock Light-house, and Bombay harbour would be complete. The Marine authorities of the port urge, I believe, that if a breakwater were built, the harbour would silt up to the south. Granted it would ; copy a lesson from Holland, and use "tund sluices," opened on the ebb tide, and of sufficient bore to admit of the far greater portion of the mud being taken off. The rest must be dredged ; but from what I know of sluices in a comparatively strong tidal harbour, the residue would be little. Bombay harbour, at present, is little more than an open roadstead, and is capable of being made equal almost to Sydney harbour or Milford Haven. With the vast strides the city has made, its splendid buildings, tramways, electric light, &c., surely a step forward in the direction of the formation of a harbour is necessary.

Bombay, June 11. WANDERER.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS AND WIDOWS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to appeal through your columns to such of the public of Bombay as I have not personally canvassed for subscriptions and donations in support of the European Pensioners and Widows' Home ? The building requires very heavy repairs, and was in a frightful condition last week after the heavy rain. The institution has done a great work in Bombay during the last 33 years, and is deserving of the support of the public. It would be a great reproach if its benefits had to be curtailed in consequence of diminution of revenue.

Owing to an informality on the retirement of the Rev. R. C. Reynell from the committee of management, the interest of the invested funds are not available for use at present. This of course will be remedied, but inconvenience will be felt in the meantime.

I shall be glad to receive and acknowledge the smallest contributions.

J. B. SPARKS, MAJOR,
Hon. Secretary, Pensioners' Home.
19, Apollo-street, Fort ; or Rigby, Nepean Sea-road.

THE ARMS ACT AND NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Ramrod," in answer to Mr. F. Pereira's letter of the 8th inst., tries to cut the Gordian knot, by asserting that "a native Christian, according to the meaning of the Act, cannot be called an East Indian," and thus gives rise to the question of nationality as far as the meaning of the word is concerned.

The word East Indian, when taken in its literal sense, can more correctly and suitably be used by all people of Indian blood than any others, and on this account the Eurasians do not appear to take pride in calling themselves East Indians, and prefer the words Indo-British, Eurasians, &c., as expressive of their nationality, the more so when they are out of India, and where they cannot make others believe that they are Europeans. The word East Indian, however, as everyone knows, is applied in general, and in almost all Government, railway, and mercantile offices, to the Eurasians as well as the native Christians who dress in European style, to distinguish them from the natives. I mean the Hindus, Mussalmans, and Parsees.

The fact that the native Christians were exposed to the same danger as the Europeans and Eurasians, and that they are now permitted to join the Volunteer Corps, argues in their favour.

There does not, therefore, appear any reason to believe that the Act in question means to apply the word East Indian to the Eurasians exclusively.

Bombay, June 13. J.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Divine Service, Christ Church, Byculla, 9-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Band, H. V. R., Apollo-bunder, evening.

Divine Service, on board Rydal Hall, Prince's Dock, 7-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th :—Gilford (s), from Portsaid ; Calder (s), Bussorah. Yesterday :—Pachamba (s), Bussorah ; Athabasca (s), Liverpool ; Huzara (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kashgar (s), to Trieste, &c. ; Britannia (s), Liverpool ; Adirondack (s), Antwerp.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting) :—

Quick March.....	Gaulois.....Riviere.
Overture.....	Octoroon.....Benedict.
Scena e Duetto	Il Trovatore .....Verdi.
Valse.....	My Queen.....Coote.
Quadrille.....	La Fille de Madame Angot...Coote.
Galop.....	Verlobungs.....Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Commencing with the steamer due to leave on Friday next, the 16th inst., the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers leaving Bombay for Kurrachee direct will be despatched at 4 p.m., instead of 11 a.m. as heretofore. Letters and papers will be received at the General Post-office, Bombay, up to 2 p.m.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.—Shaik Ismail Shaik Ebrahim was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal misappropriation of articles of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 4-10, belonging to Bappoo Raghoo. He was fined Rs. 15, or in default sentenced to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—James Hall, a seaman of the steamship Adirondack, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of absenting himself from that vessel without leave. He was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FALL OF A WALL.—A portion of a wall of a house on Baboola Tank-road, north end, fell down on Monday night last. No one was injured.

A PICK-POCKET.—Joosuff Ismail was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing 8 annas from the pocket of Ramjee Raghoobas. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Cassee, woman, living at Parell, reported to the police on Monday last the theft from her box on Saturday of sundry gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 172-8. It appears her next door neighbour, named Appa Suttoo, *alias* Ganoo Tooccaram, with his wife, disappeared suddenly on the following morning.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Moses Elias, a Jew lad, and two others named Elias Nasali and David Shuliman were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb—prisoner No. 1 of stealing a currency note for Rs. 50, the property of Maneckjee Dhunjeebhoy, and the other two of dishonestly receiving and concealing it, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory, prisoner No. 2 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 3 to nine months' similar imprisonment.

PERFORMANCE IN SANSKRIT.—The students of the Deccan College gave a theatrical performance in Sanskrit, on Saturday last, in the city. The play was successfully rendered, and was very well attended.—*Deccan Herald.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

9-30 a. m.—Litany.
8 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be divine service on board the steamship Rydal Hall, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this (Wednesday) evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. Kashgar, Capt R. C. Murray, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. Kirby. Mr. O. D. Clark.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. Hagens. Mr. Kenworthy.
Mr. Boz. Mr. Hoenecker.

FOR ADEN.—Mr. D. Rodrigues.

MAHOMEDAN DIFFERENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With your permission I will contribute a few words to the controversy now raging anent the new "National Mahomedan Association" as contrasted with the "Anjuman-i-Islam." The recent discussion kindly allowed by the local press has certainly thrown a deal of light on the vexed questions, and it is now possible to form some idea of their respective bearings. It would appear that the new association has been organised in opposition to the Anjuman, and on this point I propose to make some observations. Whatever may be the objects of the said association, any real or supposed antagonistic tendency towards the Anjuman is deeply to be regretted, for it jeopardises the moral and intellectual improvement of the Mahomedan community, which has only recently begun to receive any attention at all at the hands of its leading members. It is an undoubted fact that the Mahomedans as a class are far behind the civilisation of the times, and as their present condition makes it incumbent upon them to adopt every possible means for their amelioration, such partisan quarrels—for they are nothing better than that—as the members of the above two bodies have lately indulged in are to be highly deprecated. This splitting of hairs, if I may call it so, is calculated to prejudice the whole thing ; and all concerned in it cannot fail to cut a bad figure before the outside public. No one ever dreamt that the new association was being brought into existence in antagonism to the Anjuman ; it was expected to be, as it ought to be, a sister association to the Anjuman, and not its opponent. By all means let a dozen such bodies be started, and we shall hail them all as our representatives, provided their real, not their professed, object be the welfare of the Mahomedan community. The more exponent bodies we have the better for the cause of Islam. The task is a noble one, and it is the bounden duty of every true Moslem to give a helping hand in the same. But woe be unto all such public bodies if they are the outcome of individual jealousies. That the Anjuman-i-Islam has already done some good to the Mahomedans in general no one can deny, and it can undoubtedly do much more if left unmolested. There is room enough for many more associations, but we would rather wish to see the Anjuman unaided altogether than be thus harassed in its laudable course. If this new association has really the good of Islam at heart, and is what it professes to be, let it join hands with the Anjuman, and thus enlarge its usefulness. There would be no difficulty in such a combination, unless as I have hinted above, it were the result of a personal feeling ; and if those who cherish differences cannot come to an understanding, I would suggest that they should retire and work aloof from both associations, allowing the management to be put into the hands of those who are calm and collected enough to face all difficulties. If the members of the new association cannot but evince animosity towards the old one, the sooner my right-minded co-religionists abandon the new one the better.

A KHOJA.

Khoja Mohla, June 13.

CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST A NATIVE EDITOR.

YESTERDAY the charge of libel against Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana, editor of the *Satya Mitra* newspaper, preferred by Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, was resumed before Mr. P. Ryan at the Fort Police Court.

Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Skipsey, of Messrs. Skipsey and Wilkin, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Pherozeshaw tendered for cross-examination Mr. N. Pyramjee and other witnesses who had been previously examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Skipsey applied to his Worship that the cross-examination of witnesses should be withheld, as it had hitherto been, because Mr. Lang, who had been acting for the Advocate-General, could not take up the case for the defence, and the absence of counsel during the vacation prevented the defence expecting one during the interval.

Mr. Pherozeshaw strongly objected to the application being granted, on the ground that it would cause great inconvenience to his witnesses.

The magistrate said that he was very desirous that the inquiry should be proceeded with as speedily as possible, and insisted that Mr. Skipsey should no longer delay cross-examining witnesses.

On Mr. Skipsey undertaking to engage a counsel before the next hearing, and proceed with the cross-examination, Mr. Pherozeshaw was asked by the magistrate to examine any other witnesses he might have then present in court.

Mr. Pherozeshaw brought to the notice of the court that the defendant, even after the expression of opinion by the court had been in his newspaper intimidating witnesses who had been examined in court. Fortunately the witnesses were such as would not be intimidated, but it was a thing which ought to be put a stop to at once.

Mr. Skipsey said that after the advice he had given his client not to write anything as regards the complainant and his witnesses, he had done so it was certainly very improper ; but he was told by the defendant that the statement was completely incorrect, and that it had been made with the view of protecting the interest of the court.

Mr. Pherozeshaw said that he had had the whole article translated, and he was ready to put it before the court if necessary.

Rounoojee Patel was then called as the first witness for the prosecution, and being examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw, deposed that he was at present engaged in compiling a Guzerati work called the *Parsee Darpan*, and had contributed to Mr. Campbell's *Gazetteer* notes on the Parsee community. For these purposes he had been studying for some time past the English and Guzerati journals of Bombay. He had been reading the defendant's paper from the time of its first publication. He (witness) was in April, 1879, the joint Secretary of the Moola Feroze Madrassa, together with the defendant. He had been a joint Secretary for three months, and the defendant then was asked to resign his post. Witness identified the several exhibits that had already been put in for the prosecution containing the alleged defamatory imputations, and stated that they all applied to the complainant.

The cross-examination of this witness was reserved.

The case was then adjourned for further hearing to Tuesday next, the 20th inst., at half-past two o'clock.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following, among other short causes, were disposed of by his Lordship :—

DOSABHOY HORMUSJEE PATEL *vs.* TOOKERSEY MOOLJEE AND OTHERS.

MR. VICAJEE, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the plaintiff, said the claim was on a bill of exchange which was accepted by the first defendant on the 18th April last, on behalf of his firm. The plaintiff traded under the name and style of D. Hormusjee and Co. The claim being proved, a decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 2,595, with interest and Rs. 300 as costs. His Lordship said, as the defendants had filed their petition, it would be no use arresting them until the next sitting of the Insolvency Court.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The undermentioned cases were struck out for want of appearance :—Muncherjee Dorabjee *vs.* the Acbar Manufacturing Company ; Muggunmull Ramshook *vs.* Mahadeo Pursad Gordhan ; and Charles Agnew Turner *vs.* Cumulsey Premjee.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

FRAUDULENT SALE OF PROPERTY.

FAKEERCHUND MOTICHUND *vs.* MOTICHUND HARAKCHUND.

MR. MACFARLANE presented to his Lordship in chambers a plaint praying that the plaintiff may be declared to be entitled to a half share in four houses situated in Champagully in Withalwady-lane ; that partition may be made of the same according to the interests of the persons entitled thereto ; that the defendant may be restrained from proceeding with any suit now filed by him in the Small Causes Court to eject any of the tenants of the four houses, or from interfering with the tenants ; that it may be declared that an alleged mortgage to the defendant of the four houses is void, or at any rate is not binding on the plaintiff's share and interest therein ; and that it may be declared that the sale by the Official Assignee to the defendant does not affect in any way the plaintiff's share in the property.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff and his father Motichund Nathoosha were members of an undivided Hindu family, and were possessed of (*inter alia*) four houses situated in Champagully. Motichund Nathoosha carried on a personal and separate business as a broff in which the plaintiff had no interest ; but the plaintiff was interested in a gold and jewellery business, which he and his father carried on in partnership with one Nemchund. The latter partnership was dissolved in 1878. In January, 1879, Motichund Nathoosha filed his petition in the Insolvency Court, at which time the defendant was an unsecured creditor for about Rs. 19,000. In order to give a fraudulent preference to defendant, and to defeat his other creditors, Motichund made a false credit entry of Rs. 3,200 in his books as received from defendant, which entry falsely recited that the title-deeds of the four houses had been deposited with defendant as security. As a matter of fact, the title-deeds were deposited with defendant after Motichund had filed his petition. Motichund died in December, 1879. The plaintiff said that the alleged mortgage to the defendant was void ; that it did not affect his share in the houses ; and that his share did not vest in the Official Assignee. In March or April, 1882, Mr. Lynch was acting for Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee, and he sold the share of plaintiff's father in the four houses to defendant for Rs. 24,000. Mr. Lynch was induced to make the sale by the misrepresentations of the defendant and the Official Assignee's clerk, Shapoorjee Hormusjee, who was, the plaintiff believed, induced to misrepresent to Mr. Lynch the value of the properties. The four houses were worth Rs. 40,000. Out of the purchase money Rs. 21,500 were retained by the defendant in respect of his alleged debt and interest. The plaintiff contended that the contract of sale was not binding, it having been entered into by Mr. Lynch under mistake, and being induced thereto by misreprsentation and fraud. The defendant had filed suits of ejectment against the tenants of the premises in the Small Causes Court. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a long cause.

Later in the day, on the application of Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgley for the plaintiff, his Lordship granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from proceeding with the Small Causes Court suits and from meddling with the property, receiving the rents, &c., and why a receiver should not be appointed. An *interim* injunction was also granted.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

THE following, among other short causes, were disposed of by his Lordship :—

GIRDHAR MOLLAR *vs.* COWASJEE BH

without sinking to the level of the mob from which those instructions seem to be primarily derived, is probably only to invite fresh outcry from those who are already clamouring for his recall. It is a pitiable spectacle, however, to witness the Foreign Office of the nation to which Story, Wheaton, and Kent belonged repudiating the elementary principles of international Law at the bidding of a few Irish rowdies and New York electioneering wire-pullers.

The questions at issue between the two Governments—so far as they can be said to be at issue at all—are really two. First, whether one State is entitled to demand for its subjects when within the borders of another and a friendly State, any different treatment from that accorded by the State in question to its own subjects under the same circumstances. Secondly, assuming that under certain hypothetical circumstances this might be so, whether the State on which the demand is made does not discharge every conceivable obligation, whether of law, of morality, or of courtesy, by offering to release the persons concerned from detention, on condition that they quit its borders, and pass beyond the local operation of the law with which they are dissatisfied. The answer to both these questions appears almost self-evident, and scarcely requires that any authority should be cited in support of it. There is, however, authority as against the United States of the most conclusive kind, which Lord Granville has very properly not omitted to put before the American Secretary. In 1848 Mr. Buchanan, the then Secretary of State for the American Government, in a Despatch relating to the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, admitted that the Act was one to which his Government would have "submitted in silence if it had been carried into execution in the same impartial manner against the citizens and subjects of all foreign nations." In 1861, the English Government, having made some representations as to the arbitrary arrest of certain British subjects in the Northern States, Mr. Seward addressed a Note to Lord Lyons, in which he justified the acts complained of in the following language: "In every case subjects of Her Majesty residing in the United States, and under their protection, are treated during the present trouble in the same manner and with no greater or less rigour than American citizens." It was with reference to this complaint, and this justification, that Mr. Seward subsequently spoke in a Despatch addressed by him in 1866 to Mr. Adams on the subject of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland during the Fenian troubles of that year. Declaring, as he was bound to do, that American citizens temporarily within the United Kingdom owe submission to the same laws as British subjects, he went on to say, "We applied the converse of this principle to British subjects who were sojourning or travelling in the United States during the late rebellion."

These are the deliberate admissions and the recognised principles of International Law, which the American Government now seeks to evade or subvert, by styling the doctrine then laid down "an extreme position, taken in the heat of the conflict," and never formally ratified or adopted by either of the Powers concerned. With an industry and pertinacity which would have done credit to a better cause, and yet will not, we fear, satisfy those at whose dictation it has been employed, the representatives of the United States have engrafted subtle decisions on plain truth by arguing that though they may have no right to tell the English Government in what manner, and for what offences, American citizens may be punished, they are justified in prescribing the manner in which they are to be apprehended, the time within which they are to be tried, and the amount of constraint which may be put upon their movements for the vital protection of the State whose hospitality they are suspected of abusing. That is the first position now taken up, not "in the heat of conflict," but in deliberate contemplation of the domestic troubles of a friendly Power, by the American Government. The consideration of the second question at issue will show how it has been met by Great Britain. In a Despatch communicated to the Secretary of the United States, and dated on the 6th of last month, Lord Granville states that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to consider the circumstances of any American citizen under detention who may be willing to engage to forthwith leave the United Kingdom. A fortnight afterwards Mr. Lowell was enabled to telegraph to his Government that Lord Granville had offered to release all the American Suspects (except one Gannon, whose nationality was doubted), on condition simply that they should leave Ireland. It would have appeared at first that this was all that even the American Government desired, since Mr. Lowell was originally authorised to give the sum of forty pounds to each of such Suspects who would undertake to return at once to the United States. The martyrs of British tyranny, however, refused the terms offered to them, and insisted upon their right as American citizens to remain on British soil against the will of the British Government, without being amenable to British law.

By this time the United States Government appear to have discovered that the Irish faction which was egging them on was not to be satisfied as easily as they had imagined, and thereupon a Despatch was addressed to Mr. Lowell, formally explaining that the forty pounds which he had been authorised to offer to every released Suspect was not meant as an "inducement" to persuade those suffering citizens to shake off the dust of Great Britain from their feet, but only as a "means" to enable them to do so, if they should think fit. The position thus assumed by the United States Government is one which would almost appear incredible, if it were not that actually taken up. The Irish-American Suspects demand that they shall be allowed to remain in Ireland, which has been placed under exceptional legislation for the welfare of the whole Empire without being subject to that legislation themselves, and this although they are in direct and avowed opposition to the objects which it is intended to secure, and the Executive which is employed in carrying it out. They do not complain that they came to Ireland, where they had no international right to be, in ignorance of the laws to which they were exposing themselves. They obstinately refuse to leave it, though the British Government invites them to go, and the American Government offers to provide them with ample means of going. In the face of such refusal, they are at present supported by the United States, a Power on friendly terms with Great Britain, in asserting their audacious demand. It is, we hope, superfluous to say that no English Government, under such circumstances, will make any distinction in its treatment of the Suspects on the ground of their alleged American nationality. But we believe that eventually the sense of the whole American nation will regret that their Government should have condescended to attempt to embarrass the British Crown at the bidding of a faction, instead of labouring honestly to free the United States from their share of the blood-guiltiness in which the Irish Nationalists in Great Britain and in America are alike involved.—*Standard*.

A *Times* telegram from Philadelphia, May 23, states:—An extended discussion is being conducted in the American newspapers about Minister Lowell's *status* at London. The New York *Herald* and *World*, with other prominent journals, urge his recall, because he has not satisfied the Irish-Americans, while his career of usefulness at London, they say, has now ceased. The New York *Evening Post*, and other newspapers, defend him. The *Post* says, however, that it is probable that the President has determined to recall Mr. Lowell. The President studiously avoids any utterances on the subject.

In the House of Commons on May 22, Mr. Trevelyan, replying to Mr. Redmund, said he could not find any proof that Mr. Henry O'Mahony, at present detained in Monaghan Poison, was an American citizen. He had not been prevented from applying to the Government of the United States in reference to his case. On the contrary, he had written letters to, and received letters from, the United States representative. Some of his letters had been intercepted and suppressed in consequence of their tone. He was informed of that, and referred to the Chief Secretary, but said he would have nothing to do with the Chief Secretary (laughter). It was not the fact that Her Majesty's Government had offered any money to Mr. O'Mahony, or to any American citizens to induce them to leave the country (hear, hear).

THE EUROPEAN POWERS AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

THE *Times* in a leading article on the Situation, says:—"From the different European capitals we continue to receive interesting accounts of the diplomatic aspect of the situation. Russia, as represented by the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, and also by the Brussels *Nord*, if somewhat cool towards the naval demonstration, and is inclined to exalt the European Consert as against 'the so-called preponderance of certain Powers.' As it was Russia which took the lead in the discussions that led to the declaration of the four Ambassadors at Constantinople in favour of the European character of the Egyptian question, this attitude is natural enough; but, as Russia has, after all, given in her adhesion to the action of England and France, too much importance need not be attributed to these signs of mild reluctance. Germany is frankly content to leave the settlement to those whom it chiefly concerns. If Austria is satisfied, Austria's ally is satisfied also. Prince Bismarck has been credited, indeed, as our Berlin Correspondent reminds us, with the Machiavellian design of 'creating a Schleswig-Holstein question for England'—that is, of leading England into a position where her interests would shortly be found to clash hopelessly with those of her ally. Whether they will clash or not is a question on which a good deal might be said, but there is no need to credit the German Chancellor the desire for such a state of things. He has no reason to wish to see England weakened, and at this moment he has the best reasons for wishing France to continue in smooth waters. The present French Government is one that obviously suits Germany much better than a Government of enterprise and experiment like that of M. Gambetta, and it is to Prince Bismarck's interest that it should remain in power, which it would have some difficulty in doing if either the next or some future stage of the Egyptian question were to cause any serious friction between France and England. Austria would appear to be a little annoyed at the form in which the proposals of the Western Powers were made, but to have acquiesced without much difficulty. As to Turkey, her conduct has been curious and pre-eminently Turkish. The Sultan and his more thorough-going friends at the Palace were much inclined to prevent the expedition, and the cooler heads at the Porte at least pretended to share their displeasure. Protests have been sent round Europe, and the skilled diplomatists who represent the Ottoman Empire at the different Courts have gone through the form of remonstrating with England and France for venturing to take the initiative in the settlement of the Egyptian question. No harm, as we have often said, need be anticipated from this demonstration of Eastern diplomacy. Turkey never seriously expected to be asked or allowed to interfere alone. She will be glad enough to have her sovereignty recognized by being allowed to interfere in the last resort and under conditions. It is too soon to assume that the crisis is past, for while Arabi Pasha remains at the head of the army the position of affairs cannot be other than threatening. But, as we have said, there is every hope that matters may be arranged without a collision, and there is the certainty that, at whatever cost, England and France will see them settled before they desist from their joint undertaking. The sooner this result is secured the better for all concerned. When the sting has been taken out of the Egyptian army, there is every chance that the country may settle down again to the position which it held before the outbreak of last September.

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